

## F A C

that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly stolen.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 415.*

This is the man that has the face to charge others with false citations.  
*Tillotson, Preface.*

## 8. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!  
Why do you make such faces? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FACE TO FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers face to face.  
*Acts xxv. 16.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face.  
*1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

TO FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lie,

To face, to forge, to scoff, to company. *Hubbard's Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; you a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around

The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice refoind;

Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,

Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dry.*

TO FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll face

This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and

cast about for a sufficient number of troops to face the

enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his

lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them under a popish

persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence.

We trapp'd the state, and fac'd it down

With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*

Because he walk'd against his will,

He fac'd men down that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse

has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the

Palatine mountain that faces it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described to be square, and the four fronts

with open gates, facing the different quarters of the world.

*Pope's Temple of Fame.*

4. To cover with an additional superfluities; to invest with a

covering.

The whole fortification of Soleure is faced with marble.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of

earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FACELESS. *adj.* [from face.] Without a face. *Baile.*

FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [face and painter.] A drawer of por-

traits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [face and painting.] The art of draw-

ing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits

or facepainting. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FACEY. *n. f.* [facette, French.] A small surface; a super-

fluities cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the

quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with facets. *Bacon.*

FACEYIOUS. *adj.* [facetious, French; facetia, Lat.] Gay;

cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons

and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him

behind his back, made this facetious reply, Let him beat me

too when I am absent. *Government of the Tongue, f. 6.*

FACEYIOUSLY. *adv.* [from facetious.] Gayly; cheerfully;

wittily; merrily.

FACEYIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from facetious.] Cheerful wit; mirth;

gaiety.

FACEY. *adj.* [facile, French; facilis, Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little

labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard,

will be both facile and pleasant. *Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as facile a performance as the

Gotham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glenn. Scap.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they

shall find each disposed, will render the work facile and de-

lightful. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet

many things may be suggested to make it more facile and com-

modious. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The facile gates of hell too lightly barr'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

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3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant she should be courteous, facile, sweet,

Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;

I meant each softest virtue there should meet,

Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,

Benevolent and facile, thus reply'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to

a fault.

Too facile then, thou did'st not much gain say;

Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Since Adam and his facile comfort Eve

Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Some men are of that facile temper, that they are wrought

upon by every object they converse with, whom any affec-

tionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident,

shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no

longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calany.*

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [facilitate, French.] To make easy;

to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the ver-

sion will facilitate the work. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and

planted cannon to facilitate their passage, which did little hurt;

but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule, or a

finishing of the picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to

art, and facilitates the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily

facilitates the animal and natural motions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of

the French forces, and facilitate the progress of our arms in

Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITY. *n. f.* [facilitas, French; facilitas, Latin.]

1. easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason faith, reason should have ability

To hold these worldly things in such proportion,

As let them come or go with even facility. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commo-

dious business by any motives of profit or facility. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other

Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour;

though facility and hope of success might invite some other

choice. *Bacon's holy War.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excel-

lent things, but also have acquired a great facility of profiting

themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The facility which we get of doing things, by a custom of

doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; to

ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and

then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall

never be without. *Bacon, Essay i. 1.*

'Tis a great error to take facility for good-nature; tender-

ness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable

folly. *L'Estrange, Fable 30.*

4. easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with

difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a

friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of appetite

and desire. *South's Sermons.*

FACINERIOUS. *adj.* [corrupted by Shakespeare from facinorous;

facinus, facinoris, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the

tedious of it; and he's of a most facinorous spirit that will not

acknowledge it. *Shakef. All's well that ends well.*

FACEY. *n. f.* [from To face.] An ornamental covering; that

which is put on the outside of any thing by way of deco-

ration.

These offices and dignities were but the facings and fringes

of his greatness. *Watson.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [facinora, Latin.] Wicked; atro-

cious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from facinorous.] Wickedness in a

high degree.

FACT. *n. f.* [factum, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely sup-

posed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of fact there is some credit to be given to the

testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judg-

ment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally

practised also throughout the world. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations,

so much less are they to mistake the fact or effect, and rashly

to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Matter of fact breaks out and blazes with too great an evi-

dence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

Those

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Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the

sense, and by things in fact, are produced likewise in some

degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat

four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object

tainteth the imagination. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 795.*

If this were true in fact, I do not see any colour for such

a conclusion. *Addison on the State of the War.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable

from war, in reality and fact never fail to attend it. *Smalbridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws.

Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:

Howe'er the doubtful fact is understood,

'Tis love of honour and his country's good;

The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FACTORY. *n. f.* [factio, French; factio, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;

If she hath time to breathe, he well assur'd

Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

He has been known to commit outrages,

And cherish factions. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Their hatred went so far, that by one of Simon's faction

murders were committed. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the over-

balancings of any factions. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great faction among them-

selves. *Clarendon.*

FACTORY. *n. f.* [factio, French.] One of a faction;

a party man. A word not in use.

Prythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always

factious of the party of your general. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

FACTIOUS. *adj.* [factiosus, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly

dissension; addicted to form parties and raise publick dis-

turbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,

And crop away that factious pate of his. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

Be factious for redress of all these griefs. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick

discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Afumble; and harangues are heard; but soon

In factious opposition. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 664.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the

two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these factious quarrels, controversies, and battles

amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same

design? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

FACTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from factious.] In a manner criminally

dissensionous or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine en-

emies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were fac-

tiously discontented. *King Charles.*

FACTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from factious.] Inclination to publick

dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS. *adj.* [factitious, Latin.] Made by art, in oppo-

sition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire

the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that facti-

tious concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are easily

brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Factitious wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and

among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that

degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the facti-

tious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by